

gallons contents, which they seized, together
with two casks of spirits, a quantity of wash,
and sugar, in process of distillation.

COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.—A prospectus
of a weekly journal under this head has been placed
in our hands. This is a much more ambi-
tious periodical than one referred to in
another paragraph. It is to consist of sixteen
large pages, one half to be devoted to the news
matter, and the other half to literary and
miscellaneous articles, with an occasional political ar-
ticle. It will require a very extended circula-
tion to enable the spirited proprietors, at so
low price they purpose publishing it, to repay
themselves for their outlay. The paper must be
mechanical, that will be required in the pro-
duction of a paper of the extent and character
they intend to bring out.

HAMMOND'S SOCIETY. The second Philhar-
monic Society will take place at the Royal
Hotel this evening. The prices have been
very judiciously lowered to half-a-crown.
KUN HAV, F. M. S. A steamer was held
upcoming, in the Roman Catholic
Church of St. Patrick, for the purpose of adopt-
ing measures for the presentation of a tribute of
respect to the Very Rev. F. Murphy, who de-
parted for South Australia, as Bishop of that See.
The chair was taken by J. H. Plunkett, Esq.,
and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Reilly,
Therry, J. J. Doyle, and other gentlemen whose
remarks bore reference principally to the meri-
torious exertions, both in England and this
colony, of the reverend gentleman alluded to.
The Rev. Mr. Doyle's speech was a most com-
plimented mark of respect were also passed, and
Messrs. Plunkett and Therry were deputed to
prepare an address, in order to accompany the
testimonial, and present it to the deceased.
Several musical cash, as the form in which
it is likely to be the most useful, under the cir-
cumstances in which he will be placed in his
new mission. Upwards of £100 was shown to
be subscribed during the time the meeting
broke up, of which over £100 was actually paid.

AQUACULTURE.—A sailing craft for £10 a-side
came off yesterday between the Wick and
Cork, and arrived at the latter place at 6 o'clock.
Off Dawes Battery, round the Sow and Piggs
to the brig Julia in Cockle Bay, and back to the
starting place. The wind was light from the
westward, and the Wick took the prize by
about five minutes.

CONVICTION FOR SLY Grog SELLING.—Yester-
day, John Gambell, keeper of an oyster shop,
near the north end of Pitt-street, ap-
peared before Mr. Justice Tindal, sitting
at the Police Court, on a summons at the
instance of John Pearce, the acting chief con-
stable, for having, on the evening of the
22nd May last, sold one gill of brandy, he not
being licensed to do so. He was proved by
the informer, that on the night in question
there were seven or eight persons, men and
women, sitting in the defendant's parlour,
eating oysters and drinking wine and water.
One of the witnesses paid fid. for a
plate of eight oysters and 6d. for a glass of
brandey. It was also given in evidence, that
the defendant was known to the police for
selling spirituous liquors, and watered brandy,
formerly opposite the Willow Tree, in the
same street, and latterly in the premises named
in the information. For the defence several
witnesses were called. They proved, however,
that the defendant was drunk, only the oysters were
paid for. As Mr. Winkley ordered him to
pay, within seven days, a fine of £30
plus his legal costs, and in default of such
payment, to be committed to gaol for four
calendar months. Mr. Brennan sub-
mitted that maximum costs be allowed, as the
case was one of the first instance, involving a
violation of the law, and that the defendant
by the form in which the information lay, had
been brought to the notice of the public, and
that the sale was necessary to procure that
the spirits had been sold to any one particular
person, but merely that the sale had taken place
of a quantity less than two gallons. Mr. Martin
contended that it was necessary to prove that
who had conducted the defence, opposed the
application, on the ground that as Mr. Brennan
laboured, by his own showing, been less than
had hitherto been accustomed to give, there-
fore he was entitled to minimum costs. The
Bench adhered to its original decision.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

How scarce indeed to find,
Men who agree in mind;
One cries *Eusebius*,
Another *Caligula*.
A third *Janevroc*;
Yet they meet the same,
Only squabble for a name,
And the Devil takes the hindmost
To keep up dissension.

GENTLEMEN,—It is to be regretted in the
discussions on opening the Council with prayers,
we had not an expression upon the question
of religious uniformity. I am inclined to think
that we might have put the whole mass of inco-
gruity into our alembic, and tried out of the
compound, by aid of some alechemist, to have
produced something palatable to all parties.
I would not mislead you, however, by saying
person, somewhat like the Rev. Doctor himself,
who has already gone through so many phases
that certain astrologers predict that he has
seen the fall, and is now in the wane; if so,
certainly his charity is not one of the things
embraces now the boarded prophetic,
according to the Confession of Faith, the
Bisphosphorus Priesthood of the Roman
Apostolic Church, and the *Confession of Faith*,
attention to the fervent outpouring of the
prayers, mattering not "whatever denomi-
nation that minister might be." This get-
ting down to the Divinity of Christ, and
"prayers in the right way," and no longer
according to the said Confession of Faith,
"securing and preserving the purity of religion
against error, heresy, and schism—against
any and every kind of superstition, idolatry,
Arrianism, Socinianism, Fanulism, Libertini-
sm, Scoticism, and Erastianism, and
everything contrary to the truth, and
conveying on the work of uniformity." I verily
trust that the gentleman's recitation to the
States, where he mingled with us, was
has obliterated from his recollection the
Roman National Covenant of his ancestors,
he now reads the Confession of Faith after
the manner of the day.

The Reverend Divine's political text-book
is also singular enough. He tells us that he
could not support the motion because it
was "denying the grand principle
of the Church, and altogether inconsistent
this grand principle, according to his statement
Why, that the State has abandoned its duty."
Is a colony by not supporting the truth in
possible? Is it not the duty of a colony to
support the grand principle of the Church?
strous principle of supporting "all denominations
whether their doctrines be true or false."
—(See Lang's Speech); and yet with this ex-
ception, the law, still laying down of it
grand principle, he called for a champion,
champion, showing that the law is more dear
to him than truth itself.

According to the Rev. Politician's exposition
of the law, the States are engaged on the
should be—Law versus Truth: Law, counsel
for the former.

The Reverend Gentleman's model of religious
uniformity proceeds in that of the United
States, a picture of which he drew in all
its glowing colours in Dr. Nicholson's
speech; a caricature we had hoped to have
seen; but no, it is the living reality: the ve-
nerable States General, the Houses of
Assembly descending from his reliction
his hands with human blood; murder in
the Senate House, even without the decencies
of the religious and civil liberties
sound in due harmony with the
with the clanking of the chains of manacles
slaves who associate with the very name of
liberty and equality stripes and tortures, and
every station of degradation.

What is the estimate of this very liberty
which the Reverend Divine so often points out
attention with such exultation, and which he
would so willingly see imitate? Let our Presby-
terian body speak for themselves. The
Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in Pitts-
burgh, October, 1831, the constitution of the
States was denounced as "a Godless establish-
ment, and a mockery of the people."
charge of immorality (say they) to establish
the Union of the United States.—lat. It does not
acknowledge or make any reference to the
existence of a Supreme Being. 2nd. The
United States Constitution does not recognize
the revealed will of God. 3rd. The Constitu-
tion of the United States acknowledges no
obedience to the Lord Jesus Christ." Again

The United States Constitution contains the infidel and anti-christian principle that a nation, as such, ought not to support nor even recognize the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. The President of the United States has got to the last phase of his revolution, and he has only reached the great principle of the Church Act, but it is evident that his orbit is widening and moving every day—witness the hall-innings to the Unitarian School lands the other night, when the ghost of the corporation frightened him out of all his Scottish prudence and character—he fancied the Unitarianism and the Unitarianism, and the spoil rescued from his grasp revived, and the alluded to a memorial which he had been requested to present from the inhabitants of Liverpool, praying the Governor to let these lands, and the Unitarianism, on long leases, alas, alas, has it come to this? The Lord Jesus Christ, by the bye, I am glad to hear, has good news from his Baltimore: friend, for a word I have at my elbow, there is a very contradictory account of the Baltimore Convention, certainly there is a difference of some years between the reports of the Baltimore gentlemen and those I quote from "No Missionary Protestant denunciation to the Unitarianism," which I have just received. I have knowledge has even been received that the Unitarianism, in two years in succession: for two years I received no support from the people (though I laboured in season, &c.) to pay the expenses of the Unitarianism, and the Unitarianism, the name of the Seminary of Hapride, 1837. Mr. McFarlane, 1832. (Lecture on Christian Discipline, we call upon all members of our Church to be solemnly and conscientiously to the state of things—the tide of delusion and innovation has been advancing upon us with portentous impetuosity, threatening to sweep away all that is venerable, as excellent, and lovely, and scriptural, and the Unitarianism becomes profaned by the conceited novice, the corrupting worldling, and the equivocating heretic. p. 17. It may be stated generally that the Unitarianism, in 1817, and 1818, and 1819, containing 76 towns in (1810), and 83,470 inhabitants, there are 48 towns with their inhabitants, *destitute* of the means of grace."—Missionary Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1830. This is a very interesting and with the deepest sympathy the utter destitution of thousands of families who live for years in Christian families, and rear their children where the only element of error is heard."—Domestic and Foreign Episcopal Missionary Society, 1830. The flood of population no doubt flows too rapidly in the United States to permit of the Unitarianism to keep pace with it, but the good Doctor, who has been so long in the public, ought to be more careful in measuring up his approbation of the instructions of that land of liberty, as *called*, lest those who have had the opportunity of visiting America may be provoked to lift it up for public exhibition,—a man who is desperately in love with a woman seldom sees her imperfections, and generally exaggerates her virtues,—and this, I think, is the case with the Unitarianism. The Doctor's element is more I fear an element of liberalism than liberty—the liberty of America, I can assure him, would never agree with

JOHN BULL.

P.S.—I had intended a word to friend Robinson, to assure him no sincere Christian can view but with detestation ministers who "merchandise" religion. What is advocated (although too frequently abused) is provision for ministers; and this the Quakers and the Unitarianism, friends Backhouse and Walker, two most intemperate Unitarianism, their expenses paid while on their mission, and on Mr. Walker's return, having experienced great losses during his absence, these two Unitarianism, who were not allowed to return to Van Diemen's Land and follow his pursuits there: as for extempore prayer, or compositions, all God looks to is the *number* of prayers they pay ye. These are dangerous extremes which are too often followed by the other: God does not limit his Spirit to either. As for opposing the Council with prayer, let the Spirit of God be with you, and let your own chaplain, and let the Council grant room to officiate in, and those who desire to attend can do so, while others, who love their God, participate in such Act, can stand away. In this way difficulties can be avoided, and the Council saved from a charge of infidelity.

LAND GRIEVANCES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I perceive by your issue of 11th inst. that the Legislature has taken notice as to the different land grievances, and I beg to point out one which is far worse than any which the new regulation affects, and which regulation I consider, with Mr. Macdermott, the most important, and I believe the most subject, a very just and equitable regulation; but it does not meet the views of the brawlers and popularity-hunters, because in general they have monopolized the whole, or two-thirds of the available lands, in keeping out of the settlements, which are carelessly and expensively managed by overseers and superintendents, &c. But, to revert to the grievance of the 11th inst. I beg to state that the complaint, namely, the quit-rents which are now about to be collected: when the lands on which quit-rents are now charged were granted to the 11th inst. by the Lord Macarthur, and thought proper to apply for, and were not taken away with, and the possessor of 2000 acres or more many instances has to pay £18 per annum for the lands, either originally purchased or granted to him, and the possessor of 1000 acres has to pay £10 per annum for ten times the quantity of land; and, be it remembered, that owing to the Government not having enforced the payment of quit-rents from the first, this payment was considered as a voluntary contribution, and has now passed into other hands from the circumstances of the times having rendered the original proprietors under the necessity of mortgaging the lands, and so to redeem or to pay the interest on them, consequently the lands become forfeited to the mortgagee, who, in many cases, has made for some widow or orphan, that has the lands then valuable to the labourer, and the possessor of the lands proper services will come 14,000 miles to the south coast, with not a single natural production for the support of civilised man or exportable article, and the possessor, when he can go to Canada and get sufficient man, and the possessor to pay all the expense of purchase and clearing with good navigable rivers by which to send his produce to market, I consider that it is the brawlers and popularity-hunters, who are in a great measure brought on the present distress.

Yours, truly,
VERAX.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1844.

GRANTS OF LAND.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sydney, 1st June 1844.—The following descriptions of Grants of Land, with the names of the persons to whom they are originally promised, or by whom they are to be taken, are hereby published for information, in order that all parties concerned may have an opportunity of correcting any errors or omissions that may have been made in the said Grants. It is requested that within one month from the date of the publication of this information may be accurately furnished to this office. If these be fully furnished and satisfied, and if no caveat be lodged, or other objection presented, the deeds will be prepared accordingly, and the expiration of the stated period of one month. If the required particulars be not furnished within that period, or if a caveat be lodged, or other objection presented, which cannot be satisfactorily determined by the Government, the case will be referred to the Commissioners of Claims, and the parties subjected to the expense of that proceeding.

CUMBERLAND.—John Macarthur, 3000 acres, parish of Gidley, commencing at the south-east corner, at a point where W. Bransby, 1824 and E. Burnham's 30 acres meet premises of Sir J. Macarthur, on the 10th September, 1824; quit-rent 7s. 6d., commencing 1st January, 1821.

DURHAM.—B. Jones Agnew, Smith, 600 acres, parish of Butterwick, commencing at the south-east corner, 600, 700 acres, parish of Butterwick, commencing at the south-east corner; being the lands which John Gidley Smith was authorised to purchase, under the

[illegible]

KIAMBA.—11, 12, 3 acres each, parish of Kiamba, town of Kiamba, lots Nos. 1 and 2, 13, 11, 1 acres each, same place, lots Nos. 3 and 4, 15, 3 acres each, same place, lot No. 5, 16, 10 acres, same place, lot No. 6. Upset price £2 per acre. 17, 204 acres, on the American Creek, Illawarra, commencing south of the north-west corner of H. Gordon's 23 acres purchase, 18, 15 acres, same place, 19, 13 acres, same place, 20, 100 acres, near Mount Koola, Illawarra, 21, 100 acres, near Mount Koola, Illawarra, 22, 100 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

AROYLE.—1, 100 acres, at the third Bredal-bane Plain, commencing at the Doorungung chain of Pondera, at the north-west corner of J. Riddell's 610 acres retained purchase. Upset price £1 per acre.

CUMBERLAND.—2, 30 acres, parish of Maroota, at Cattai Creek, 3, 50 acres, parish of Narraboon, at Narrabean Lagoon. Upset price £1 per acre.

BATHURST.—4, 12 acres, parish of Lowry, commencing at the south-west corner of T. Eyden's 2560 acres, 5, 40 acres, parish of Narraboon, commencing at the south-west corner of the north-west corner of Livingstone's 100 acres on the Bathurst Road. Upset price £1 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At 11 o'clock of Thursday, the 13th of June next, the following Town Allotments of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Land Office, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

BLATNEY.—1—18, 2 roads each, allotment Nos. 1—5 and 7—10 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre.

QUEANBEYAN.—16—20, 2 roads each, Nos. 16—20 of section 24. Upset price £8 per acre.

BATHURST.—21—30, 2 roads each, Nos. 16—20 of section 15, and 1—5 of section 20. Upset price £8 per acre.

KIAMA.—31—35, 2 roads each, Nos. 3—7 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre.

YETHOLM.—36—43, 2 roads each, 1 lot, section 3, 37, 2 roads and 26 perches, No. 2 of section 3, 38, 2 roads and 35 perches, No. 3 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

WILTON.—44—47, 2 roads each, No. 6—10 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

GOULBURN.—48—47, 2 roads each, Nos. 1—5 of section 19. Upset price £8 per acre.

MARLBUR.—48—52, 2 roads each, No. 3 of section 1 and 1—4 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

APPIN.—53—55, 2 roads each, Nos. 1, 2 and 20, of section 4. Upset price, £8 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 10th of July, the following portions of Crown land and town allotments will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

NORTH BRISBANE.—1, 1 road and 1 perch allotment No. 1 of section 5. 2, 1 road, allotment No. 2 of section 5. 3, 4, 1 road and 1 perch allotment No. 3 of section 5. 4, 1 road and 1 perch allotment No. 4 of section 5. 5, 6—7, 1 road each, allotments 5—7 of section 5. Upset price, £100 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

STANLEY.—1, 24 acres, parish of Ipawich, portion No. 1, commencing on the Bremer River. 2, 20 acres each, same place, portions Nos. 2 and 3. 4, 42 acres, same place, portion No. 5. 5, 27 acres, same place, portion No. 6. 6, 34 acres, same place, portion No. 7. Upset price £1 per acre.

BIRTHS.

At Enkine Park, the seat of James L. Tennant, Esq., on Sunday, the 26th instant, the lady of Mr. Robert, in company of a daughter.

At Barham, Darlinghurst, on 14 of instant, the lady of the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., Colonial Secretary, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Hyde Park, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and afterwards at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, George, youngest son of John Gilmore, of Clifton, in England, and Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Chambers, of Pymont, in Sydney, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We abstract, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At the Stores of Messrs. I. Campbell, Jun., and Co., Blich-street, 1, half-past 10 o'clock, extensive sale of general Merchandise.

MR. J. H. S.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Casks in Shook, Sheepskins, &c.

MR. W. DUNNITT.—On the premises, No. 121 George-street South, next the *Old Fallow Hall*, at 11 o'clock, the Fitting-out of a Butcher Shop, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. CAMPBELL.—At Wilson's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Port Phillip Potatoes.

THE AUCTIONEER.—At the Fitting-out of a Butcher Shop, at 6 o'clock, f.w.m., Books, Paintings, Violins, &c.

FOR THE HUNTER'S RIVER AND GREENHILLS.

THE CUTTER
TANE WILLIAMS,
33 tons, will sail as above on Monday next, not taking in cargo at the Albion Wharf. Apply to the master, on board, or to

THOMAS MAGNER,
Market-street
June 4. 744

FOR WOLLONGONG, KIAMBA, JERRALD VIS BAY, ULLADULLA, BATEMAN'S BAY, AND BROUKE.

THE fine fast-sailing
BARCK schooner
BARD'S LEGACY,
Has superior accommodation for passengers: Will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, 7th instant. Passage to Broulee—Cabin, 2 10s., including eat, wine, and spirits. Steerage, £1. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf; or to G. Whitfield, Gunmaker, 55, King-street.
June 4. 744

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP AND THE NEW SCHOONER
MARtha and Elizabeth,
100 tons, Arthur Devlin, commander, will sail punctually for the above port, on Saturday next, 8th instant. Freight and passage, having excellent accommodation for passengers, apply on board at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN ALGER.
468, George-street. 745

FOR ADELAIDE VIA PORT PHILLIP.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE "Packet" Schooner
G. W. BROWN, Commander, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th instant, and is underwritten engagement to use the utmost dispatch for Melbourne. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flow Company's Wharf; to

J. F. ROSS; or to
JOHN ALGER.
468, George-street. 745

FOR THE MAURITIUS.
(With immediate despatch.)
THE fine fast sailing first class barque,
REGIA,
189 tons register, John Morrison, Commander. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Captain Morrison, on board, or to

GEORGE THOMAS
468, George-street. 745

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP,
Under engagement to sail on Tuesday, the
11th instant full or not full,
THE FINE SCHOONER
CATHERINE.
For freight or passage apply to
Mr. Fotheringham, at his Wharf,
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
June 6. 7417

EXCHANGE.
THE Directors of this Bank continue,
until further notice, to grant Bills of
Exchange on the following terms, viz.:—
At one day's sight—11 per cent. prem.
At five months' date—18 per cent. prem.
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, June 1. 7484

BANK NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY
OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the
Branches of this Bank established at
MAITLAND,
WINDSOR and
GOULBURN,
Have been discontinued since the 31st day
March last.
Any balances of current accounts or de-
posit receipts not claimed by that day will be
transferred to and accounted for at this
office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director
Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, June 1. 7483

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS
AND LIBRARY LECTURES.
THE TENTH LECTURE of the series
on "Rights of the Aborigines" by Richard
Windeyer, Esq. M.C., is unavoidably postponed
until Friday Evening, the 19th instant.
The Lecture next Friday will be delivered by
Mr. R. W. Goodall, on Geology. 7446

EDUCATION.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MRS. ROBERTS begs to intimate
that she has removed the Establishment
for Young Ladies, lately conducted by
herself and sister, at Woolloomooloo, to Bent
street, nearly opposite the entrance to the
Government Domain, where she will be happy
to receive a limited and select number of
young ladies, either as boarders or day pupils.
The terms and references will be furnished
upon application.
Sydney, June 1. 7422

TO WIDOWERS AND OTHERS.
A RESPECTABLE LADY, residing
in a fine situation, is desirous of
obtaining the charge of five or six children
from the age of two to six years. Every
attention will be paid to health, and instruction
will be given to fit them for a board-school.
School Terms—None, as there will be happy
kept in repair, 10s. per week, payable in
advance, either weekly or monthly; no extra
charges. For cards of address apply at the
Herald Office. 7411

FOR SALE by the Undernigred—
Fine flour at 10s. per hundred
One hundred bushels Adelaide wheat
Hats, saddlery and harness, at reduced prices
Schools—chairs, tables, and parties happy
Slops and blankets
Shoes and boots
Colonial kip and sole leather
Four Lord and one winery of superior quality
Assorted English iron 2s per ton
Ironmongery and cutlery
Carriages and pianofortes, &c., &c.
JOHN AND JAMES GIBBETT,
7440 292, Pitt-street.

TWO cases Cashmères
One case Merinos and Orleans cloths
One trunk fancy Vestings.
GEORGE THORNE
5, Jamison-street. 7416

TO BE SOLD, by Private, a first-rate
grey Horse, Gig, and Harness. Apply
to
MR. A. MOSES,
Bridge-street.
June 4. 7400

MARGARET DONNELLY.
THE person above-named, who left
Inniskillen in the year 1840, and since
has married a gentleman, and whose name
will bear of her sister Elizabeth, by applying
at the Herald Office. 7421

IF the Gentleman that changed a Note
to pay postage at the delivery window
on Sunday morning, does not again, he will
bear of something at his advantage.
R. A. HUNT
General Post Office, 4th June. 7423

NOTICE is hereby given, that by in-
denture of release and assignment
dated the fourth day of June, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
forty-four, made between Benjamin Russell
and William Henry Glover, of the district of
Darling Downs, in the Colony of New South
Wales, carrying on business together in partnership
as "Russell and Glover," the style or firm
of the said Benjamin Russell, the first part
George King, of the City of Sydney, in the
said Colony, gentleman, of the second part
and the several other persons whose names are
therein mentioned, and whose names are
thereunto affixed, respectively, Creditors of
the said Sydneyham Russell and William
Henry Glover, of the third part, the said
Sydneyham Russell and William Henry Glover
do hereby certify, that the said Benjamin
Russell and William Henry Glover, his heirs,
executors, administrators, and assigns, all the
taxes and effects whatsoever of them the
said Sydneyham Russell and William Henry
Glover, or either or each of them, for the be-
nefit of all the Creditors of the said Sydneyham
Russell and William Henry Glover, and each
of them, and the said firm of Russell and
Glover, and the said indenture was executed
by the said Benjamin Russell and William
to the first and second parts, respectively
in the presence of, and attested by, William
Dawes, of the City aforesaid, Esquire, one of
Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and that
the same Indenture is now lying at the office
of Messrs. Minihoppe and Gurner, No. 55,
George-street, Sydney, aforesaid, for inspec-
tion and execution.—Dated the fourth day
of June, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-four.

SYDENHAM RUSSELL,
WILLIAM HENRY GLOVER
Signed by the said Sydneyham Russell
and William Henry Glover, in the
presence of
WM. DAWES, J.P.
June 4. 7415

NOTICE
THE undersigned requests that a
claim against the barque *Tenacious* of
Captain Fox, be sent to him in duplicate, on
or before Saturday, the 8th instant.

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—My wife, Mary Anne Aldridge, having left her home without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all parties from harboring or giving any credit to her on my account, and further, any party keeping her after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE,
7411 Sydney.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned not to give credit to my Wife, Mary Losely as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts she may contract, she having left my house without any just cause or provocation what-ever.

RICHARD LOSELY
June 1. 7400

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FORTY SHARES in the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company.

Also, twenty or thirty shares in the Union Bank of Australia, fully paid up. Apply to

THOMAS HENSLEY,
Accountant and Agent.

277, Castlereagh-street, immediately opposite the Old Court House. 7425

WANTED, a small Farm, within ten miles of water carriage to Sydney, capable of grazing ten or twelve cows, and well supplied with fresh water, and timber for house use, comfortable cottage, &c. Apply if by letter (post-paid) stating particulars &c., to X. Y. Z., Herald Office. 7432

WANTED TO RENT, A STORE, or a wharf or in a central situation, capable of holding 200 to 300 tons goods. Apply to M. L., Herald Office.

June 5. 7431

WANTED, about 6000 Sheep, warranted clean, with the Stations. Applications, stating price, ages, and full particulars, addressed to the care of Messrs. Betts and Pantou, 295, Pitt-street, will meet with due attention.

Sydney, June 5. 7433

WANTED, A Wherry or a good strong Gig. Apply to

BETTS AND PANTON,
295, Pitt-street.

Sydney, June 4. 7435

WANTED, A Landress, and other wise to make herself useful. Apply to Mr. Richard Hill, two doors north of the School of Arts. Character will be required.

June 4. 7400

WANTED, a person who can break in horses, to be generally useful on station up the country; none need apply who cannot produce a good character from the former situation. Application to be made to the Herald Office, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock. 7435

WHALEMERS WANTED, for the *Warrigal*, at Duke's Wharf, Captain *Boyle*.

LAYS.

Boat Steerers	110th
Able Seamen	130th
Ordinary Seamen	160th

7437

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the nights of Tuesday the 25th, or Wednesday, the 30th, of May last, certain persons have feloniously entered my Orange Orchard, situate at Kissing Point, and took therefrom the following property, viz.:

25 Young Mandarin Orange Trees, and 25 Other Orange Trees, of the Navel, Sillett, and common kind.

As some gentlemen may have purchased these trees, not knowing but that they were obtained honestly, I shall feel obliged by any information that may lead to a discovery of the offender or offenders; and any person so purchasing the said trees are welcome to them, upon giving me particulars respecting the same (as they can easily be identified, not only by myself but by my gardeners); and hereby offer the above Reward to any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the thieves.

EDWARD DRINKWATER
Kissing Point, June 4. "420

SALES BY AUCTION.

EX "MARTHA AND ELIZABETH,"
PORT PHILLIP POTATOES,
AT WILSON'S WHARF.

M. R. CARPFAE will sell by auction at Wilson's Wharf,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At Eleven o'Clock,

Twenty tons Port Phillip Potatoes, just landed, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, Cash. 7438

M. W. DIMMITT will sell by auction, without reserve, on the premises 129, George-street South, next the Oddfellow Hall,

THIS DAY, 5TH JUNE, 1844,
At Eleven o'clock,

The Fittings of a Butcher's Shop, together with the Household Furniture, glass cases, large iron pots, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, cash. 739

HORSES.

M. R. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, will sell by auction, at his Repository,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,
at noon,

Saddle horses
Draught horses
Brood mares.

Terms at sale. 738

CHRONOMETERS,
BY AUCTION.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 6TH JUNE,

At a quarter to twelve o'clock, immediately before the sale of the ships

CAROLINE AND SISTERS,

One Chronometer by Arnold, London
One Chronometer by Baker, London.

Terms at sale. 740

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

At the risk of whom it may concern.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction at his Mart, King-street West,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
at six o'clock precisely,

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT of the invoice of **NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY** a consignment to order.

The attention of schoolmasters is particularly called to the above, as there will be number of school books, copy books, and juvenile reward books, and other school literature, particulars of which will be published.

There will also be—

A great number of popular novels
Classics—English, and translations of the Greek and Latin authors
Penny and Saturday Magazines
Widow's Tales of the 18th century.

And a host of standard and popular literature, particulars of which will be published.

BOOKS, PICTURES, GUNS, VIOLIN &c.

TEBBUTT and Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, King-street West,
At half-past six o'clock p.m.,
THIS EVENING,
A quantity of BOOKS, among which will be found the
Imperial Encyclopedia, 6 vols.
Shepherd's Views of London, 2 vols.
Turner's Annual Tour, 2 vols.
Shakespeare's Plays, complete, handsome bound
About two hundred volumes of the most popular Novels and Romances, &c.; all Latin and French Books.
Also,
Double-barrelled Guns, Violins, Painting Stationery, &c.
Terms, cash. 7d

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 877, Le George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JUNE 6:
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Thirteen pieces 8-6 bleached ticking
One case China dresses
Two bales black and coloured merino
One bale mattress tick
Fancy shawls and turnovers
One bale Flannels
Two cases regatta shirts, large sizes
Bales gray calico, from 50 to 92 inches
One bale grey cotton osenaburghs, 20 inch.
Three ends blue cloth
Six ends figured dookers
One bale super shirtings.
To UNDERTAKERS, DRAPERS, AND PERFORMERS OF FURMANS.
One 2880 men's and women's cambric shrouds long filled, roset, &c., &c., complete at ready for use.
After which, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS, WITHIN RESERVE.
Fifty rolls paper hanging
Three gold seals
Two musical boxes
Ten watches
Six dressing cases
Four pier glasses
Two ball clock trays
Twelve framed engravings
Three dessert services
Six writing desks
Terms, Cash. 7d

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at the Commissariat Stores,
THIS DAY, the 5TH JUNE, 1846,
At Ten o'clock,
On account of the Accountant General of Majesty's Navy, the following remaining Stores, from the Male Convict Ship *Eggesrine*.
Barrels, stores, heading, iron hoops, deal stings, old lead and iron rods, bolsters, blankets, hammocks, hospital furniture, &c. &c.
After the above, to be sold on account the Commissariat, received from North Island.
Casks in shoals, sheepskins, &c. 7d

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
on FRIDAY, the 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock, precisely,
One very superior Levelling instrument, Troughton and Sims, London
One superior Protractor
One colour box, &c.
Terms, Cash. 7d

COLONIAL CHEESE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
FRIDAY, the 7TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
About half a ton COLONIAL CHEESE (very superior).
Terms—cash. 7d

SILVER PLATE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at his Rooms, GEORGE-STREET,
FRIDAY, the 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
Six table spoons } King's pattern
Six table forks }
Five dessert spoons }
Six dessert forks }
One fish slice } Fiddle pattern.
One soup ladle }
One sauce ladle }
Terms—Cash. 7d

WHITK AND PRINTED MOLESKINE BLOUSES, SHEETING, TABLE CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his late residence, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY NEXT, the 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Two bales print, in tints
Forty-two pieces white moleskine and printed velvet
Eighty pieces dark and drab pilot cloths
One case Holland, gaudinil, nankeen, gamboos blossom, and duck frocks.
After which,
One bale 8-8 plain linen sheeting
One bale tabelecloth, napkins, &c.
One bale bleached linen diaper.
Terms, at sale 7d

POUCHONG AND HYSON TEA, CORK, BATH BRICKS, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his late residence, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY NEXT, the 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Two hundred boxes Pouchong
One hundred boxes Hyson Tea
One bale fastian
Twenty bags cork, 100 gross each
Sixty In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 7d

MANILLA ROPE, WHITE LIME, OSNABURG, AND CANVAS.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Campbell, Hill, and Co., Merchants.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, the 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
Fifty-three coils, an excellent assortment first quality Manila rope
Twenty kegs white lead
One bale canvas
One bale osenaburg.
HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee.
Terms at sale. 7d

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th June, 1846.
Hyndes A. Hughes.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at noon at Shannamore, near Campbells the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of best quality Manilla rope, 100 gross, osenaburg, farming implements, &c. &c. unless this execution be previously paid.

[illegible]

MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Part III.

We now come to that stage of our enquiry wherein we have to consider the early formation of this establishment by the Home Government. The comparisons we have instituted lead to the favourable conclusion, that for a monthly steam communication between Australia and India, in connexion with England, smaller vessels may successfully be employed, and are likely to enjoy the full complement of their necessary limited share in the passenger traffic, being therefore supported in an equal ratio with those of the bi-monthly lines of steam communication formed on the Atlantic. Comparatively, the expenditure on account of each vessel cannot be greater, coal being plentiful and cheap in New South Wales, and the means of supplying depots attainable at a low charge for its conveyance, by the numerous vessels annually departing on the same route in ballast. The wear and tear cannot be greater, for one part of this voyage lies within the tropics, subject to favourable periodical winds, and the other part coastwise. It is therefore decided that the house required to establish this undertaking need not exceed the rate of allowance to transatlantic steam navigation; and the question stands simply between the Australian colonies and Her Majesty's Government, the former as relatively entitled to steam communication, due regard being had to the amount of public advantage requisite to invalidate the claim.

The extent of annual performance embraced by the proposed steam extension from Batavia to Sydney, computed for a monthly communication, or 54 passages at 4170 miles each, (the distance on the course taken between the two ports) is 100,000 miles of steaming. As the terms of the Atlantic mail contracts, the proportionate allowance is £50,000 per annum. From the North American mail packets, the postage duties received by Government are equivalent to the stipulated allowance. From the West India mail-packets, these receipts, in 1842, amounted to £28,300, less than an eighth of the grant towards that undertaking. The French steam-packets will probably reduce the receipts of the British Post Office. A monthly steam communication to all parts of the East, including China and Australia, being found, on a computation, not to exceed the amount of annual performance of the West India mail-packet system, the same allowance would enable the important Eastern establishment to be formed on an efficient and comprehensive plan; and it is calculated that the amount of postage duties to be derived from this extended system would exceed a moiety of the necessary grant, and would annually increase. That department of the contemplated service which will conduct the correspondence with Australasia, beginning at Batavia, (to which port it is regarded as extended from Singapore by an arrangement with the Dutch Government), will probably become the most lucrative and promising respect of the postage duties. The colonization of Australia ranks her, in amount of British population, next to the North American colonies, and the close affinity existing between her whole immigrant population and Britain, from whence she is continually drawing, gives rise to an extent of epistolary correspondence not less than the British West India, the returns from which, as embracing foreign correspondence, is not therefore an exact criterion. The postage on letters per mail steam-packet is fixed by Treasury warrant at one shilling each rate, beginning at the half-ounce. The following table, prepared in part from official documents, shows the probable returns from this extension, calculating the present amount of correspondence at the above rate:—

	Number of letters on letters per mail steam-packet	Value of letters on letters per mail steam-packet
Western Australia	15,000	750
South Australia	35,000	1,750
Port Phillip	20,000	1,000
Sydney	200,000	10,000
New Zealand	20,000	1,000
V. D. Land	20,000	1,000
	360,000	18,000
Postage duties on letters as above		£18,000
Ditto newspapers ditto		2,083
		£20,083

To this amount may be added the postage on letters conveyed by mail steam-packets between Australia and India, and between the different Australian colonies, as by the completion of this navigation, regular monthly mails will be established between all. It is an amount of postage duties to be received by Government, on the establishment of this undertaking, at £25,000; while, also, the annual increase may be regarded as a matter of certainty. Excepting in the case of the Asiatic and inter-colonial correspondence, which we have estimated at one-fifth of the whole receipts, the remaining four-fifths of the amount is realized in the United Kingdom, the postage duties being payable there only; consequently, if the same charge was established in the colonies on all letters per mail steam-packet to and from England, the calculation might be made at two shillings each rate, thereby realising very nearly the whole sum requisite to maintain this communication. The colonial Government would not resort to the measure of fixing the one shilling rate, unless the home Government withheld its assistance; to do which would be an act of flagrant partiality and injustice. Granting the full importance and great value of the West India islands and plantations, it cannot be contended that a clear outlay of £220,000 in support of West India steam communication can be fairly entertained, and at the same time a sum of £20,000 to £30,000 be denied for the communication with the southern colonies, comprising five distinct governments, and embracing a large share of the shipping trade of the kingdom. The injustice of a refusal to this application embraces the past as well as the future. By the estimate above given, at the present rate of eight-pence chargeable on all ship letters posted or received in the United Kingdom, the British Post Office is in the net receipt of sixpence for each rate, just half the mail-packet rate, therefore no less a

sum than £9000 per annum is gleaned from Australasian correspondence, though this amount annually decreases through the retrograde of years. The home Government is virtually indebted in the total amount, greater probably than the outlay from the formation of this establishment, accumulated through a succession of years, until the increase in the correspondence has equalised the amount of duties with the Government expenditure. A recognition of the revenue derived from ship letters to and from Sydney is lately made in the stipulated allowance of £3000 per annum to the parties who have engaged to convey the mails, and despatch vessels punctually on the lat of every month—an arrangement which must necessarily be superseded when the proposed undertaking comes into operation. The Liverpool memorial of last year, which merely prayed the establishment of fast-sailing packets between Sydney and Ceylon, is one unsuccessful attempt at obtaining improved facilities for intercourse with New South Wales. Probably the memorials were not at the time aware that the steamships plying between Suez and Calcutta were in part maintained by a contribution from the East India Company, and not by any contract with the Government; and that an official recognition of this establishment by the Post Office authorities was inadmissible; at least the late outrageous detention of Australian letters in the Bombay Post Office would argue as much. The Government having lately entered into a negotiation for a fresh arrangement for the acceleration of the East India Mails, the causes of these obstructive formalities in this important department of the public service will, it is expected, be removed. Fast-sailing packets between Ceylon and Swan River would effect the conveyance of the mails outward from England to Sydney within 70 days, provided powerful steam vessels are employed between Western and Eastern Australia. The time inward to London would be 80 to 90 days, as sailing packets cannot be depended on for regularity, and the despatch from Sydney must be earlier to spare the event of the sailing packet from Swan River missing the steamer at Point de Galle. Altogether, the advantages of such an extension would be considerable compared at least with those of the forthcoming "Sydney mail packets."

In the important object of promoting intercourse with the southern possessions, the enterprise of the New Zealand Company contrasts favourably with the apathy of Government. When the steam communication to Darin and thence to Valparaiso was begun, this company offered a bonus of £12,000 for the establishment of fast-sailing packets between the west coast of South America and New Zealand, but the abandonment of a part of the trunk line, as already explained, quashed this proposal. The route via Ceylon will altogether supersede the plan in question, as affording greater facilities and more rapid communication with Australasia; a monthly steamer between Sydney and Port Nicholson becomes therefore a much more desirable object to engage the liberality of the New Zealand Association.

The advantages to be derived by the colonies from steam navigation are less likely to induce its extension than is the national importance of the undertaking regarded strictly as a governmental establishment. The West India mail communication, although effected through the channel of a joint-stock company, has been aptly and justly characterized "as the right arm of Britain's strength." In this point of view the large overplus expenditure for the conveyance of the West India mails, appears a trifle as compared with the object of possessing a steam fleet ready for every emergency; the Atlantic vessels being unequalled in their performances, and unsurpassed in strength of construction, are therefore fitted to act in defence of our colonies, besides maintaining an expeditious mail communication. If we regard this steam-fleet, instantaneously convertible into a powerful armament, as mainly conducive to the introduction of steam navigation to the West India mail-packet service, how does this view of the question affect the prospective formation of that relative undertaking from which Australia may anticipate the greatest social and commercial advantages? To give due weight to this subject, let us regard for a moment the position and protection of the British maritime empire, with reference to its active and energetic rivalry of France. By a very recent statement the latter power is possessed at the present time of a larger and more powerful steam navy than England; and although her colonial dependencies are comparatively insignificant, the forthcoming French steam mail establishments will exceed in amount of annual performance all the British undertakings. On the Atlantic we have the Halifax and West India lines; the French are forming four distinct establishments for transatlantic steam navigation, viz.,—one with New York, twice every month; two with the West Indies, each monthly; one with Brazil and Rio de la Plata, monthly. The Chamber of Deputies last year voted a large sum for the specific purpose of maintaining steam vessels on the Pacific in connexion with their steam line to Darien, which thus completes a chain of communication, nearer in its approach to this southern metropolis by 2500 miles than any existing steam establishment of our own. Under such circumstances, in the event of any sudden rupture with France, that power might forward from Tahiti her war steamships into the American and New Zealand harbours, while the American and the French would have reached our shores. If the Marquesas and the Society Isles are paucity acquisitions in themselves, it is reasonable to enquire for what other purpose than to acquire naval stations, where coal depots can be formed, and a steam-fleet assembled, are the possession of those islands so eagerly sought after at any sacrifice by the French? New Zealand is about ten days steam passage from Tahiti. By the French official statements, 28 days is the time between Bourdeaux and Chagres on the Isthmus of Darien. Panama to Tahiti is 4450 miles, a passage which can be performed in 22 days. France in possession of the Marquesas, the Pacific is at her command for the purposes of steam navigation; that group being situated nearest to the Gallapagos, which are even then 3000 miles to the eastward, and a coal depot is therefore necessary at the former for effecting the passage across the

Pacific between Panama and New Zealand.

We need not pursue this subject further, than as pointing out the national importance which must attach to the projected mail steam establishment between Australia and India, already become sufficiently apparent by this development of the schemes of the "Great Nation." Nothing can be more desirable than the consolidation of our maritime power; whereas hitherto the southern colonies have been almost excluded from the naval arena. If, therefore, the introduction of steam navigation be regarded as too costly a lever to be applied in promoting the peaceful relations of commerce and colonization, it is obvious that political considerations will very speedily induce the Imperial Government to grant the desired facilities. The resources possessed by England for extending and conducting the operations of steam navigation as compared with her rival, France, are numerous and substantial. The capitalist in Britain readily embarks in the pecuniary fortunes of the enterprise, taking its management on his own shoulders; the French in vain attempt to effect a similar arrangement; the whole direction of the machinery, together with the responsibility of their undertakings, fall upon officials, and the nation has no prospect of other than trifling returns from an enormous outlay. England can extend the chain of communication from Ceylon to China, and Australia, at an expenditure not only comparatively small, but an eventual saving to the country, in the words of a recent writer on "Communication with the East,"—"the wonder seems to be that when the prodigious advantages which steam navigation offered were apparent, Government should not have been the first instead of the last to profit by them." He states—"The expenses at the first of an effective steam post between England and India, would have been more than repaid by the saving of political and military outlays in the latter country, which might have been prevented by a quick communication of instructions." By the formation of the projected establishments, the steam fleet in the Indian seas can be concentrated; the packet vessels maintaining a regular and constant communication with Australia and China, and the necessity for drafting war steamers into the mail packet service will be obviated. In fine, these extensions of steam navigation are a most desirable means of augmenting our naval force in the eastern hemisphere, and their speedy introduction essential to the security and preservation of the British possessions on this side of the globe.

The pens of several able writers both in England and India have recently been engaged on the subject of extending steam navigation; one writer advocates the extension of the index of the Post Office machine, as "adding to the power of the British empire, by practically adopting the means of all its members, communicating with each other promptly, punctually, and cheaply." He forcibly remarks—"systematic colonization will never be complete until regular communication occurs between the most distant colony and the mother country, and that at the same expense as between Westminster and South-west."

The advantages to be derived from mail steam-packet communication, are incomplete, so long as the rates of postage impede the current of correspondence; and in respect of promoting immigration with New South Wales, cheap postage will operate most beneficially. If the steam-packet rates are found not to lessen the present amount of correspondence, we are not entitled to lay claim at the outset to a lower rate than is enjoyed by other countries. The additional fourpence is far more than compensated by the facilities afforded, and he must be a cool economist, let his means be ever so contracted, who, for the object of saving this sum, would permit his epistle to proceed by a four or five months' conveyance, when the means are provided of reaching its destination with punctuality in two. Nevertheless, the decrease of the charge by promoting epistolary intercourse between the labouring classes here and at home is no less a desirable object. Colonization as a system cannot be conducted with the copiousness and regularity which the introduction of immigrants by steam-ships (formerly proposed) is calculated to effect, or the establishment of a penny-post between the extremities of the empire would contribute to maintain; yet the improvement, which are now within reach of attainment, point out a new era in Australian colonization. Removal of position, and consequent delay and irregularity in communicating with the parent country is one prolific source of numerous errors in legislating for Australia, and of misrepresentations regarding its actual condition and capabilities. The almost boundless field presented on this side of the globe for the reception of the starving millions on the other, is one important advantage tardily made available for the public interests—less so by reason of the additional number of weeks taken in transporting labour, than from the impediments attendant on the length of time occupied in the transmission of despatches and public intelligence. This effect of distance is an inconvenience more or less felt by every private individual in the colonies, or abroad, connected with them, as well as in the administration of colonial affairs. What, for example, is more common than for parties engaged in business, after forwarding orders to England, the fulfilment of which is tangibly apparent about the end of a year, to find that intervening occurrences have rendered previous advice altogether useless, if not pernicious? When a reply to advice can with accuracy be expected within five months instead of eight or ten, the evils arising from the present system will be remedied in proportion. The consequence will be, that at least twice as much business can be transacted in the same space of time, and at half the risk; and our Downing-street rulers, if so inclined, can accomplish twice as much legislation with only half the chance of going wrong.

The effects of this revolution will be soon discernible in that general diffusion of more correct information and increasing interest respecting Australia, which has already taken place with regard to India, since the late improvements were introduced. These results, following in the

train of improved intercourse, and by the establishment of a regular and rapid conveyance, will speedily operate in procuring the steady and increasing flow of capital and enterprise towards our shores—a tide no less essential to production, as it is the prelude to an extensive immigration of the labouring poor. The journey, instead of presenting a monotonous sea passage of four or five months, will, in less than half that period, be comprising a series of visits to several of the most interesting spots on the face of the globe; devoid also, in a much greater degree of apprehension of disaster from the elements, and the inconveniences incident to a protracted voyage. The limits of the period for undertaking an Australian trip will not exceed that formerly assigned to the trans-Atlantic voyage, so that an imperceptible geographic change is in reality accomplished.

Many of the higher classes will extend an excursion to Australia. The field for investment may become a favourite one, at the same time that it affords scope for the exertions of the enterprising, the researches of the naturalist, and a home for the invalid. An influx of Indian residents will probably be among the earliest results, a great desire having long existed to take advantage of the Australian climate, which the present state of the communication almost entirely precludes.

While these anticipated and unquestionable results are alike calculated to promote the advancement of the Australian colonies and the prosperity of the projected undertaking, the commercial and social advantages to be derived are more immediately interesting to the colonists and their friends in Europe, and supply the strongest motive for co-operation and exertion in forwarding a measure attended with a vast amount of private happiness and of public good. Considered in a commercial point of view, it will give a stability and security to colonial wealth, which it does not now possess, by restraining the violence of those oscillations in the commercial system, which, by their extent, bring ruin on our merchants and stockholders. Nor must we omit the consideration that these advantages are not confined to the trade between the colonies and the mother country; they extend to all the other countries with which any considerable commercial intercourse at present exists. Besides, another feature will be, the introduction of a regular system of inter-colonial communication, now partially in operation, but the extension of which is a great desideratum as facilitating the exchange of products between the different Australian colonies, and establishing regular mails, whereby the condition and wants of each become periodically known at the Australian commercial metropolis.

Considered as promoting social intercourse and the interchange of feeling and sentiment between far-separated relatives and friends, the object in view is closely interwoven with private feelings of the best description; and will tend to the removal of those sensations of perpetual banishment, which chill the heart of the colonist of a remote clime. Speaking of the change effected under mail steam, a writer (already quoted) exclaims—"What amount has it not added to human happiness!"—"The punctuality of a monthly post between connections so far apart, and those who cannot be by their side, affords unmeasured happiness to thousands!"—"India is become a new country; those connected with it forget the distance." To be enabled to utter this exclamation with regard to Australia, the colonists, having the example of the Indian residents before them, must submit their claims, and urge on the task until practically and successfully carried out. This important subject, therefore, we have endeavoured to place in the position which we doubt not it will hereafter occupy in the estimation of our readers. Becoming generally understood, is the best presage of its being appreciated, and of its early fulfilment. To attempt to delineate the future destiny of Australia, guided by the ray which is approaching, is beyond our intention. What Australia might be at the close of another half century, in a quarter of a century steam navigation will cause her to be, and a period still less, for there is no limit to improvement, and by no calculation can we pretend to guess at results multiplying in a variable but still advancing progression.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CORN LAWS.—THEIR OBJECT AND THEIR EFFECT.

(From the Northern Whig.)

ALTHOUGH it may appear superfluous to recur to so hackneyed a subject as the impolicy of the existing Corn Laws, especially after the very able manner in which the question has been examined by the most profound modern economists, yet, since the gunmetal has been thrown, we hesitate not to break a lance with the person signing himself "Typo."

The object of the Corn Laws was, avowedly, to maintain the prices of grain, steadily, at an artificial elevation. Let us inquire, first, was the object a good one? Secondly, has that object been attained? "The object," says "Typo," "was, undoubtedly, a good one." With due deference to the wisdom of our friend, we actually feel, and take leave to express, doubts as to the truth of this doctrine. Why is it, we ask, that such men as Arkwright, and Brindley, and Watt, have been always regarded as benefactors of their fellow-creatures? Plainly, because their inventions have improved, by diminishing human labour and outlay of capital, tended, amazingly, to lower the price, and increase the quantity, of the necessities of life. Is it possible, then, that cheapness, a matter of such moment in other countries, can be worthless—nay, injurious, with respect to corn? or, has the world been mistaken in claiming the inventions of the geniuses we have mentioned, in the highest degree meritorious? If not, as we suppose, the most hardly will admit, how can a system deserve to be upheld which is based on principles in direct opposition? "High prices," says an excellent writer, "are never advantageous, but the reverse,—the lower price for which any commodity can be obtained, the better. Those who suppose, that a real rise of price can ever be a means of improving the general condition of the country, might, with equal reason, suppose, that it would be improved by throwing its best soils out of cultivation, and destroying its most powerful machines!" How ungenerous—how unjust—in our legislators, to take advantage of the necessary demand for corn, and to lay a tax upon that commodity, above all others most essential to comfort—a tax beyond suffering, as it presses most heavily upon those who are least able to bear it!

Secondly—Has the object, pernicious though it be in principle, been attained? This we deny, despite the bold assertion of "Typo," that "this object has, unquestionably, been, in a great measure, accomplished." Will our readers pardon our digression, if our conjecture be true, that this writer uses the most confident language, exactly when his arguments are weakest. However, to proceed, it is a well known circumstance, frequently urged in theory, and but too satisfactorily verified by experience, that there is no country subject to so sudden and excessive fluctuations in the price of corn as England: on the other hand, that, in Holland, prices were always comparatively moderate, and that they varied less than in any other country in Europe. Now, Holland, during the days of her prosperity, was almost entirely supported by imported grain; while England, excluding foreign corn, is compelled to labour over inferior soils; hence, the rents are higher than those of surrounding countries; and consequently, when a crop is unusually abundant, as no relief is obtained from exportation, the whole surplus produce is thrown upon the home market, and a ruinous depression of prices unavoidably follows. Thus, the Corn Laws produce double mischief, by preventing importation, they aggravate the miseries of a dearth, by preventing exportation in a time of plenty, they destroy the agricultural interests, by prices inordinately low! How can it be said, that prices are steady, when wheat, at one time, rises to 110s. per quarter, at another, falls to 38s.?

Thus, it distinctly appears that the object of the Corn Laws has not been gained, so far from this, that the very reverse—great fluctuations in the prices of corn—has followed the immediate and necessary result of the restrictive system. We lay before our readers a few facts which will, we hope, allay the terrors of our friend "Typo," and abundantly prove that the British agriculturist has little or nothing to fear from foreign competition. From incontrovertible evidence, that of Mr. Lolly, examined before the Agricultural Committee of Parliament, and from the reports of Mr. Jacob and Mr. Grate, it appears, that foreign wheat cannot be imported into England for less than from 18s. to 20s. per quarter. If, then Government, to repress the wrangling of the disaffected and the complaints of the interested, should lay a duty of five or six shillings per quarter, the price of foreign grain will range at about 24s. or 26s. Now the average price of wheat, during the ten years ending with 1832 was 61s. 8d., which is about seven or eight shillings above the lowest possible limit under a free trade. Is it not, then, something worse than absurd, to say, that a reduction of one-sixth would "operate to the injury and possible ruin of agriculture?" Besides, if we examine the price of wheat, during the ten years ending with 1820, and compare it with ten years ending with 1832, we find that the average of the first period was 56s. 4d., and that of the last being 61s. 8d., that there was consequently a fall of about 25s., or three as great as that which could, with any probability, happen in a free trade. If, then, a fall of 25s. occasioned no material injury to agriculture, how can it be said, that a further reduction of 10s. "would operate to its possible ruin?"

"Typo" next contends, that "England would be rendered, in a great measure, dependent upon foreign countries for the most indispensable article of human necessity. This would be an evil of very great magnitude. In the event of a war with those countries, upon which we might be, to any extent, dependent for corn, the consequences to this country might be most disastrous." Of this we are happy to dispose, by the replies of Mill and Whitmore. "This argument," says the former (*Ed. Pol. Econ.*), "implies an ignorance both of history and principle:—of history, because, in point of fact, those countries which have depended the most upon foreign countries for their supply of corn, have enjoyed, beyond all other countries, the advantages of a steady and invariable market for grain; of principle, because it unavoidably follows, if, what, in one country, is a favourable, is, in other countries, an unfavourable season, that nothing but obtaining a great part of its supply from various countries, can save a nation from all the extensive and distressing fluctuations, which the variety of seasons is calculated to produce. Nor is the policy conveyed in this argument better than the political economy. It sacrifices a real good to escape the chance of a chimera!—an evil so much the less to be apprehended, that the country from which another derives its supply of corn is scarcely less dependent upon that other country for a vent to its produce, than the purchasing country for its supply." The remarks of Mr. Whitmore are much to the point.—"It is well known, that this country constantly imports nearly all the hemp it uses; it is equally clear, that, if deprived of it, the consequences to us, a maritime and commercial people, would be, to the last degree, injurious. If there be one article more than another, of which an hostile country would wish to deprive us, it would be this very article of hemp, which may fairly be considered the sinews of naval warfare. But, were we ever deprived of it? Was there ever any serious obstruction, either to our naval armaments, or to our commercial speculations, arising from a deficiency of this important article? If not, it is chimerical to imagine, that we should ever be deprived of the corn we are in the habit of importing." Not only do reason and experience show the futility of a nation's being "independent," as it is termed, but Providence, we think, designed, that nations should be mutually dependent, inasmuch as He has distributed the soil and climate of different countries. Although, however, to all are given the bare necessities, the comforts and luxuries of life are very widely scattered. That there must be some good end in this, as in the other dispensations of an all-wise God, is obvious. Hence we arrive at the

conclusion that, next to religious motives, the most important seems to be the increase of the wealth and welfare of every country, by a free interchange of its surplus produce with the surrounding countries. On these grounds we infer that restrictive regulations oppose, decidedly, every conclusion of reason, and precisely counteract the intentions of an omniscient Providence.

Our friend next affirms, that the graduated scale affords no ground for a dread of famine, but security for obtaining an ample and independent supply of raw produce. To this statement we give a flat negative, and for this plain reason, that no foreign country will or can grow corn on the possible contingency of our demand. As an instance of the changeable nature of our demand, we may state that in 1831 we imported above 2,500,000 quarters of wheat; in 1832, not the one-sixth; and in 1833 we scarce imported at all. What madness it is to expect that foreigners could venture to raise crops on terms so capricious as these! Again, not only in our procedure a nuisance to corn growing countries, from the precarious demand, but it is highly prejudicial to ourselves, since our purchases being unexpected, occasion a sudden rise in the foreign price. A free trade, on the other hand, precludes the possibility of a scarcity. For it is plain, that the more circumscribed the surface of a country, the more subject it will be to sudden fluctuations in price, caused by favourable or unfavourable seasons. When a season is invariable to one country, it is invariably productive of equivalent good to another, so that the surplus produce of the latter supplies the deficiency of the former,—saving the one from famine, the other from a serious depression of prices. But Great Britain, restricted as she is from foreign resources, is forced to depend, not upon the annual produce of the world, which is, generally, uniform in quantity,—but upon her own, which, from a comparatively limited surface, and the peculiar fickleness of a British climate, must vary so much as to occasion the most distressing oscillations of prices.

The writer next denies that we can prove, that the abolition of the Corn Laws would increase the sale of British manufactures. We, however, shall demonstrate, that they have diminished the sale of British goods among foreigners, by reference to the public records,—premising, that the present Corn Laws were, in substance, passed in 1815. On comparing 1817, for instance, with 1830, it is seen, that although our population had increased, by five millions, and an increase, at least, corresponding, on the part of the consumers, while incalculable improvements had been made in manufactures, yet, so far has England been from progressing, that there has actually been a decrease of near four millions! "It is thought," say Almonde and Belire de, in their *Corn Circular*, for 1824, "that the consumption of British colonial produce and manufactures does not exceed, at present, one-half of what it was before this unfortunate crisis of the corn trade took place." Should an opponent deny, that this decrease was the effect of the Corn Laws, we are enabled to prove our position, from the very words of the foreign powers. "England," say the supporters of the Tariff Bill in America, "is now deluging the Union with manufactured goods, but will not take our raw produce in exchange. Is there any reciprocity in her proceedings? Has she admitted a single bushel of foreign corn, the staple produce of our own country, into her markets, during the last three years? Is it not absurd to expect to continue your commerce with a nation, acting on such exclusive principles? Ought we not rather to profit by her example; and, as she excludes our corn, does not sound policy dictate the propriety of excluding her manufactures, and of raising up an internal manufacturing population, in the Union, sufficient to take off the surplus produce of our agriculturists?" The Russian Tariff was intended as a retaliatory measure, which, to the amount of £5 or £6,000,000, annually, expresses her indignation at our conduct, in the strongest terms. These statements all show, that the Continentalists are most desirous to exchange their products for ours, contrary to the statements of "Typo."

Theonus then rests either on our demand or our laws. But those foreign (corn, timber, wine, &c.) are the most wanted, and would be peculiarly suitable to the British market. Evidently, therefore, the want of a foreign demand is owing neither to the "selfish policy" of foreigners, nor to our unwillingness to purchase, but solely to those unnatural laws, which prohibit the British merchant from receiving the only commodities foreigners have to give. Our manufactures, too, are, decidedly, superior to any which can be brought into a foreign market; for this reason, had we not their own words, it is but reasonable to suppose, that foreigners should give the preference to the British merchant. Further, by our prohibitory laws, we are debarred from those commodities in which they abound; consequently, they are forced to bring their produce to a market elsewhere. The Poles, for instance, have nothing to offer for our cotton, &c., but corn; but we, by restraining importation to this country, compel them to resort to the markets where manufactured goods are sold, at first, and, in process of time, to manufacture for themselves. Is it not, then, evident, that our Corn Laws have been the cause of driving foreigners to manufacture; that this line of procedure was not, on the part of foreigners, at least, dictated by "selfish policy," but, actually, forced upon them by the selfishness of the British, who expected to sell, though unwilling to buy,—to export without importing,—and not adopted for the purpose of rendering themselves independent, for such a course must be adopted by minds of any depth, as equally impolitic as impossible!—Although we believe, that, for obvious reasons, our bread cannot be reduced to the continental level, yet, undoubtedly, the reduction would be considerable. As to the manufacturing and commercial classes, with society, at large, cheap bread must, evidently, be a great advantage, as it would enable them to live much more comfortably, though their income should remain the same. It is alleged, that the wages of the labourer would fall with the prices of corn. To this it has

been answered, that, "if there was no more corn than before, neither price nor wages would be altered. If there is more, the labourer must have a greater share for his wages; which is, wages, not falling so much as corn." To this let us add, that, if a free intercourse were introduced, many new channels for labour would be opened, which would cause a greater demand for labour, and a consequent rise in the wages. The farmer will be benefited by the change; for, although it may appear strange, no fact in political economy is more certain than this, that the interest of the landlord and tenant are diametrically opposite. The tenant is equally interested in procuring cheap bread as the general consumer; while the landlords are the only class at all benefited by a high price of corn. Their profit is infinitely less than the injury suffered by the public. Maculoch (*Sep. to Dec. Brit.*) estimates that the Corn Laws act as a tax of about twenty millions, while not more than a fifth finds its way into the pockets of the landlords! If the Corn Laws were abolished, the country would be relieved from this monstrous tax; and this with comparatively little loss to the landlords. At first no doubt, they should lose somewhat from a reduction in the prices of grain; yet it actually becomes a serious question, whether landlords would not derive as great profits from a rent, moderate and steady, as from the present system, where they are, sometimes excessively high—sometimes inordinately low! At all events—supposing the landlords should lose a little—we ask, is it reasonable—Is it just, that nine-tenths of society should pay an exorbitant price, for the rental of the other tenth? But landlords are beginning to open their eyes to the true state of the case, and to learn, that they have a common as well as an individual interest. As we think however, that an example will have more weight than our mere assertions, we lay before our readers an extract from the speech of Mr. Ward (an extensive landed proprietor), before his constituents in Sheffield, on the 14th September, 1838:—"I have thought a great deal on the subject," (the Corn Laws); "and you well know that I have no other prospects for myself and children, in the world, but what depend on land. But I cannot allow any false notion of my own interest to mislead me in this matter. I have arrived at the clearest possible conviction, that Corn Laws are detrimental to the interests of the landlord. Every day the evils of this system are more extensively felt, and all these miserable and hateful results are encountered, for the purpose of bolstering up rents to an unnatural height. Such a system cannot be persevered in a moment after it is understood. I wish landlords to retreat from their untenable position, and make the change, while it may be done, gradually, safely, and satisfactorily. If they do not, they may be forced into it by some of those changes which Providence disposes for a single bad harvest will destroy them at once." To proceed, that the Corn Laws have produced not "positive advantages," (as "Typo" insists), but the reverse, has been, we think, sufficiently proved, that England must, as a nation, rest her claims to greatness on the manufacturing and commercial, we presume, be readily admitted. By what magical process, then, could a free trade, which would give facility to interchange, "result in immense mischief?"

"Typo's" allusion to the poverty and crime of foreign countries, is, to say the least, unhappy. Is it not to our cheap and excellent manufactures, our commercial enterprise, our national industry, a better system of religion, and that more generally diffused, a comparatively free Government—is it not to these, that we owe our happiness? Is it not true on the other hand, that, from the want of such blessings proceeds the wretchedness of foreign countries? Before then, the dissatisfaction can spread through the country and demagogues can seize on this subject for their unreasonable harangues, and while the landlords can make the concession, with a good grace, let a system be adopted, which will give us an abundant supply of corn, at a steady, low price; which will contribute to the happiness, not only of our own, but of every people—which will act as a bond of union and of peace throughout the world.

SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL had not the good fortune to be present in Spain and Portugal, but he did good service at Dominica, and in some of our other colonies. P has been on the staff of New South Wales since the 20th of February, 1838. entered the regular army in command of a Company. He was appointed Captain of an Irish brigade on the 1st October, 1794; ditto, 1st March, 1798; ditto 1st West India Regiment, 21st May 1800; Major 5th West India Regiment 23rd May, 1805; ditto 73rd Foot, 15th October, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel 73rd Foot, 4th May, 1809; Colonel, by brevet 12th August, 1819; Major-General, 22nd July, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 23rd November, 1841; Colonel of the 81st Regiment, 6th December, 1842; ditto 80th Regiment, 15th January, 1844.—*United Service Gazette.*

COCKNEY COLLEGE.—At the late general meeting, the Secretary read the report. Out of eighty-six bachelors of arts, fifty had married, and become wranglers, as a matter of course. The college had sold a doctoredship of civil laws for ready money, and had granted four fellowships, for which they had taken cognovits, all of which were being liquidated in true academic style—by degrees. The Polytechnic Institution was in treaty for a degree for each man who showed the best specimens of chemistry, in order that he might be entitled to lecture under the name of Doctor. Among the receipts was the usual allowance of £10 from the academical robe-makers of the metropolis, whose trade had greatly increased by the very liberal election of L.L.D.s, and M.A.s, which the Cockney College had indulged in. It being desirable that a bishop should be appointed Master, the office was unanimously conferred on Bishop Sharpe, the pugilist. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for gratuitously scrubbing the floor of the room in which the meeting was held, it was adjourned sine die.—*Punch.*

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